THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH.

Summit-J. L. Boyden

April Doo

Tooele-William Waterfall. Uintah-A. N. Johnson, Utah-James O. Bullock, Wasatch-M. C. Murdock, Washington-E. M. Brown, Wayne-Joseph Eckersley. Weber-Frank R. Christensen.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Beaver-W. L. H. Dotson. Boxelder-Charles Carson. Cache-H. J. Matthews. Carbon-James McEwan, Davis-E. A. Cottrell, Emery-L. Olson, Garneld-R. B. Shepard, Grand-A. A. Neff, Iron-Robert Lund Jr, Junb-Claud Wheeler, Kane-Unrencement. Kane-Unrepresented. Millard-C. Overson. Morgan-James Stern. Piute-Clayton Gannett. Rich-Robert McKinnon. Salt Lake-R. W. Sioan. San Juan-J. R. Letcher. Sanpete-Aaron Hardy, Sevier-George T. Bean, Summit-T. L. Allen, Tooele-Frank Jardine. Uintah-William O'Niell, Ultah-J. H. Clark. Utah-J. H. Clark. Wasatch-John A. Wood. Washington-C. McYarland, Wayne-Willis Robinson, eWber-F. J. Klesel.

RESOLUTIONS.

Beaver-Thomas Maroneaux. Boxelder-John D. Peters. Cache-I. C. Thoreson, Carbon-L. O. Hoffman. Davis-David Stoker, Emery-Hyrum Bryson, Garneld-S. O. Crosby, Grand-A. W. Corbin, Iron-John Parry, Juab-Charles Abbott. Kane-Unrepresented. Millard-James A. Milville. Morgan-Samuel Francis. Piute-Clayton Gannett, Rich-D, S. Cook. Salt Lake-Moses Thatcher. San Juan-E. W. Wilson. Sampete-Peter Graves Sr. Sevier-James H. Wells. Summit-F. J. McLaughlin. Tooele-W. J. Robinson. lintah-Hardine Bennion, Utah-J. D. Miller. Wasatch-William Byes. Washington-E. G. Woolley. Wayne-M. W. Mansfield. Weber-Thomas D. Dee. ROBERTS RESOLUTION.

Abel John Evans of Utah county here fiered this resolution which was re-

ferred to the resolution committee with-out reading or debate: "The Democrats of Utah in conven-tion assembled deny that the people of this State have broken any covenant or commond entered into with the nation with state nave of other any overlaar of compact entered into with the nation for the purpose of securing statehood. "We deny as false and malicious the charge of wholesale law-breaking made against the people of this State, and we further declare that Congress, in refusing to seat the duly accredited repre-sentative of a sovereign State, who pos-sessed all the constitutional qualifications and presented complete prima-facle evidence of his right to be sworn in, violated a fundament i principle of representative government."

ADJOURNMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN IS MAD WITH JOY

Rejoicing Unparalleled in the Memory of the Present Generation-Storm of Jubilation Everywhere.

Relief of Ladysmith, Following that of Kimberley, the Cause-Holidays Proclaimed - Cheering Crowds Throng the Thoroughtares -- Messages of Congratulation -- England's Honor Has Been Saved - No Trade Today - Flags and Whistles, Bells and Crowds, Songs and Shouts - Newspapers Voice the Exultation - No Such Excitement Since Lucknow-Lord Roberts Praised-Gen. Buller Was in Ladysmith Today-Gen. French Said to be at Bloemfontein.

[Afternoon Dispatches,] London, March 1, 6:55 p.m .- Gen. Buller wires from Nelthorpe under today's date that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds that the whole country south of that place is cleared of the Boers.

BOERS HAVE SKIPPED. 7:02 p. m .- The following is the text

of Gen. Buller's dispatch:

"Nelthorpe, March 1, 5:20 p. m.-I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Sur-prise Hill, the whole of the enemy late-ly besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison was on half a pound of meal a man per day, and supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing be-fore being fit for the field."

TUMULT OF JOY. London, March 1 .- When the relief of Ladysmith became generally known London literally went mad with joy, Throughout England the scenes wit-

nessed have no parallel in the mem-ories of this generation. The pent-up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no long-er be controlled and with today's crowning triumph the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds. The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulation to Gen-erals White and Buller. When the

stores shut up their shutters and gave their employes a holiday. Great ensigns floated in the sunlight from hundreds of buildings and little union jacks lit up the murky city windows.

HOLIDAY ALL AROUND. The lord mayor wired Lady Buller as follows

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"My sincere congratulations on your gallant husband's achievement." He also ordered a holiday for the city

schools. Later he answered the de-mands of the crowd that increased as the day wore on by a speech in which he said:

"This news makes our hearts leap for joy. We now are satisfied that our sacrifice of blood and treasure is not in

Orders were given to ring the great bell in St. Paul's this evening. The West End is as enthusiastic, though not quite so demonstrative as the city. The stately foreign office so far forgot itself as to display large union jacks from the windows. A cabinet meeting was held and as the mem bers met at the entrance to the foreign office, they exchanged the warmest congratulations. Crowds blocked the war office lobbles, struggling to see for

themselves the announcement of the glad tidings and cheering for Gen. Buller, Lord Dundonald and other heroes of the hour. Outside Mariborough house, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, a large and jubilant crowd assembled.

IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS. Il over nited Kingdom th were duplicated scenes At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh and in fact in all the cities, big and little, flags flew everywhere, whistles tooted. bells chimed and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dressed ship and at the military and naval depots were scenes of the wildest enthusiasm. At Liverpool, addressing a crowd of 0,000 people assembled around the town hall, the lord mayor said: "I thank the Almighty God for the glorious news. We have awaited it patiently. We are satisfied that under the humane laws and government of this country the Boers in a very short time will be loyal citizens of the British At Portsmouth the naval commanderin-chief announced the relief of Ladysmith by a general signal, the great dock yards and war vessels greeting it with cheers. The queen has telegraphed her con-gratulations to Gen. Buller and to Gen. White, and the Prince of Wales has telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. Bullet

How He Carried the Gun Up to Benbrook and Then Told Burton C. Morris to Leave the Restaurant.

HIS STORY TODAY

STEVE KEENE TELLS

is Testimony Strongly in Favor of the Defense-Says Morris Told film He Would Go in and Drag Benbrook Out and Strangle Him-Wrote Notes to Leda Stromberg for the Defendant-Senator Brown Permitted to Cross-Examine the Witness as He Desires-Defense Objects to the Deposition of Charles Biglow, the Waiter at the Merchants' Cafe-The Proceedings Reach a Very Interesting Stage-Court Room Crowded Throughout the Day.

used quickly into the interesting suge this morning. The testimony of preliminary nature practically closed th Chief Hilton and Steve Keene, one d the most important witnesses, was

Mr. Keene probably comes within the st of those witnesses whose testimony Mr. Putnam stated in his opening the tate did not entirely credit. Be that g h may, Mr. Keene's testimony canat be considered as damaging to the stense. The tendency of it all was estionably to strengthen the deme and Senator Brown's re-direct manination of Mr. Keene was simply sgid cross-examination.

Senator Brown's method was vigortwiy objected to by Judge Powers, but the court ruled with the State. Judge Ris settled the question as to whether tels Stromberg and others would tesmy by stating that he should insist non all witnesses being examined and ense examined, owing to the nature of

Restiendance today was sufficient to pathe court room, and much interest sammingered throughout the oay. Maril those present, Benbrook manfind the most interest. He watched mo move closely, sometimes leaning fruid to catch every word spoken. The defendant's air is one of anxiety, ad he shows plainly enough the strain haunder. The lines across his forebut scarcely visible when the trial WEIG semenced nearly two weeks ago, are beening strongly marked. He was semunded today by the relatives who have been with him almost from the

witness. The proceedings in the Benbrook trial | stating that on the 17th of July last he was the proprietor of the Merchant's Cafe, he was asked if he saw the defendant there on the evening. "I did," replied the witness. "Did you take him anything that "I did. I took him a revolver, cov ered with a napkin." "At his request?" "No, at the suggestion of a waiter. This was about 7:45 in the evening. CROSS-EXAMINED. Judge Powers-Did you see Senator Brown last evening? The witness-Yes. "Did you go together to the Merbrook?' 'Yes." hant's Cafe?" "Yes." "Eat and drink together?" "Yes." out? "Several times?" "Only a couple of times." "Had a nice social time with the Senator?? "Not particularly; no, sir." "You were together a couple of hours "No, only about ten minutes, I think." Continuing', witness said that when he went up stairs on the evening of July I' he found Benbrook in one of the

"Did you know at that time who was in room 2? "Not at that time." "When you gave Benbrook the gun he was excited and frightened wasn't 'He was excited, yes." "He was excited, yes." "And scared?" "He appeared so, yes." "After you had sent for the officer you heard pistol shots?" "Yes, three or four, I think four. I am uncertain as to the number." "Then you ran back up there?" "Yes." "Yes. "Who went ahead of you?" "Officers Chase and Eddington, There was no one between the officers and myself. There were no boys there then. When I got in the room the only ones there were Burt Morris, Albert Morris, Benbrook, the two officers and myself. There were no shots fired as we went up nor were any fired after we went in. Benbrook standing close to where Morris was lying.

ON REDIRECT.

On redirect, the witness said that his memory was perhaps a little clearer now than it was at the time of the preliminary.

Senator Brown was proceeding to ask some searching questions when Judge Powers objected on the ground that it was crosss-examination of their own

Judge Hiles ruled that in a case of this kind and under the circumstances the prosecution was entitled to ask searching questions, "What is wanted," concluded the court, "is the truth. The objection is overruled." "Now go on In your own way," said Senator Brown, "and tell the whole story from beginning to end." The witness detailed taking the pistol up to Benbrook in room l, the conversa-tion with the defendant, and afterwards with the deceased and Leda Stromberg. The only new matter was with regard to seeing the two girls, Nana Witbeck and Emma Mathieson, when he went up stairs the second time. They wanted to know how they could get out, and wit-ness told them to go ont the rear way. "When you went up first, you knew you were taking the revolver to Ben-"You didn't tell Benbrook that he had to get out?" "I did not." "But you told Morris he had to get Yes." "Why was that?" 'Benbrook told me that Morris had been imposing upon him and interfering

with him and that he didn't want any trouble. That was the reason why I told Morris he must go." "Did he ask you to do anything for him that afternam?" him that afternoon! "Yes, he asked me to write a couple of notes to Leda Stromberg."

objected to this as not be-

"Morris said he would strangle that man, didn't he?" "When I told him not to go into that room or he'd get killed, he said: 'Til go in there and drag him out, the dirty coward. I'll strangle him to death."" DEMOCRATS IN STATE CONVENTION "Morris was a large man?" "Yes, he was a man weighing about 175 pounds." "Was he physically superior to you?"

Big Attendance of Delegates From

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

All Over Utah.

Mr. Evans Introduces a Roberts Resolution, Which Went to the Committee Without Debate.

As early as 10 o'clock this morning delegates to the Democratic State convention began to gather at the Salt Lake Theater, although the call was for 10:30. The novel situation which has brought about a necessity for a special election has prompted greater interest in today's proceedings than has attached as a rule to State conventions heretofore. The interest, however, is not confined to today's proceedings, but there is almost a feverish anxiety as to the outcome of tomorrow's convention, for then the lines of demarkation between the two parties will have been positively defined and the grounds upon which both political organizations come before the people will then have been made known. In addition to regular and well known principles which are usually or always involved in political campaigns it is expacted that on both sides there will be some expression as to the recent action of the lower house of the national leg-islature with reference to Utah's rep-resentation there. Utah's vacancy in the Senate, it is also surmised, will re-ceive some attention. So that will rethe Senate, it is also surmised, will re-ceive some attention. So that, all in all, the present situation in Utah is Lurdened with much interest to citi-zens of all classes and the action of to-

day and tomorrow is a matter of great concern to those whose welfare is inseparable from that of the State.

There was nothing overdone in the decoration of the Theater. The simple yet pleasing colors of mational bunting tastefully arranged about the stage, tables and balconies formed the bulk of the dress in which the convention hall was clothed, while palms and flow-ers advantageously placed by Mrs. Wood and other ladies of the Ladies' Democratic club set off the stage in neat Democratic simplicity. The ladies also placed on the chairman's table a heautiful bougnet to be presented to the nonlines of the convention; and it is susceted that the heator of receiv-There was nothing overdone in the is suspected that the h of racely. ing this token from so rest and grace; ful a source was large ; responsible fo much of the spirit and determination that was thrown into today's contest on the convention floor.

Excellent progress was made today. and if nothing unexpected happens, the the will probably reach the jury within ten days.

CHIEF OF POLICE HILTON

Gave Some Testimony Regarding the Tragedy of July 17.

Chief Hilton was the first called by the State this morning. He testified that he had known J. H. Benbrook for a couple of years as the proprietor of a sambling house. Coming directly to the tragedy, the chief identified the reolver taken from Benbrook, and stated that it contained two loaded cartridges and three empty shells. One of the haded shells was indented, as though it had been snapped and missed fire.

One hat was handed to him on the tight of the tragedy, as well as a suit st dothes taken from the defendant. The clothes were sent to the laundry.

STEVE KEENE ON THE STAND.

le lestifies that He Took the Revolver to Benbrook.

Steve Keene was the next witness, and when he took the stand, Senator Brown moved up to the front seat and conducted the examination. After rested."



Ye8. "And you then went over to room 3, where Morris and Leda Stromberg Yes.'

As to the circumstances in room 3 Judge Powers proceeded to examine the witness, when Senator Brown objected, on the ground that this was not proper ross-examination. The defense was undertaking to go into matters not brought out by the State at all.

Judge Powers characterized the attitude of the State as an attempt to sup-press any facts that would tend to cut down in any way the testimony regarding some particular transaction

Senator Brown not only objected to the line of questioning but also to Judge Powers' speech making, which was manifestly for effect on the jury.

The court held that everything said or done at the time of this affair, constituting the res gesta, should be brought out and the witness continued. Morris and Miss Stromberg were to gether in room 3. The door was partly open. Mr. Morris seemed greatly excited. I said to him: 'Burt, what is the matter here? I don't want to have any trouble here and I want you to go Then he commenced talking about Benbrook; said he was a dirty sb-; that he could do him up and would do him up, or had come for that pur-

pose, something of that kind. He started toward the room where Benbrook was and I said: 'For God's sake don't go in there, you'll get killed.' He said he wasn't afraid of the G- d-coward. Then Miss Stromberg asked me to go, saying that she could take care of Burt.

care of Burt. As I passed room 2, Al-bert Morris asked what the trouble was and I told him I was going to get an officer. At the foot of the stairs I met Sandberg, the hackman, and told him to go for an officer, as Burt Morris was making trouble there and I wanted him taken out, but did not want him ar-

HON. WILLIAM H. KING.

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The defense objected to this as n ins groper re-direct examination. Judge Hiles overruled it, and witnes continued that it was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when he wrote a note for Benbrook to Miss Stromberg and sent it by a messenger. She was home and it was returned and de-stroyed. About 5 p. m. he wrote a sec-

ond note for the defendant and sent it the same way. "This note," continued witness, "was a statement to the effect that Benbrook was going to San Francisco the next morning, and would like to see her that evening. A pair of gloves was sent with the note. Some time after the note was sent, I saw Miss Stromberg and Burt Morris come down the street together."

Did you see her afterwards come with Benbrook to the restaurant? "No, I did not wait on them. "Do you say," asked Senator Brown, "that Benbrook appeared scared when

you gave him the gun?" "Did you notice him particularly?,"

"I didn't make an examination of him, but I couldn't help seeing him.

The answer called forth a laugh from the audience and Judge Powers said that at the threshold of the trial, he wanted to interpose an objection to any demonstration whatever on the part of the audience. "We concur in that," said Senator

Brown.

The court warned the spectators that if there was any demonstration as the trial proceeded, he would clear the court room, taking care, however, to make it a public trial.

Referring back to the testimony given by this witness at the preliminary, ator Brown asked if he had not said at the preliminary that he did not notice Benbrook's face, the witness replied that he stated he did not notice it at the time referred to in the question particularly

In passing upon another objection to this form of questioning the court announced that he proposed to require the State to put all witnesses on the stand and that the widest scope in cross examination would be allowed.

"Did you see W. H. Dickson up there?" continued Senator Brown., "I say I didn't see him. All the persons I saw in going up and on reaching the room first I have named."

"Did Morris tell you he had come there to do Benbrook up?" "Either that or that he would do him up or could do him up, one of these ex-

sions. pres 'Did you tell Morris you had taken Benbrook a gun?" "I did not

"Did you take Morris up a gun too?" "N "Had Benbrook been drinking"

"I had seen him take but one drink." "Did he show any appearance of hav-ing been drinking-was he calm and

quiet?" 'He was very much excited, or appeared so

"Had he been drinking the night befor "I don't remember anything about

him the night before." "When did you see him first on this day

"About 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Did you talk with Attorney Rogers last night?

"Yes, a few minutes." "When you left the room up there, didn't Leda Stromberg tell you to lock

the door?' 'I have no recollection of it."

Judge Powers again took the witness in hand, and read his testimony given at the preliminary with reference to Benbrook's appearance of excitement when witness gave him the gun. Keene answered that that testimony was correct

"When you saw Mr. Rogers last night, you and he didn't take a drink did you?"

"Yes, we had a glass of beer."

Senator Brown said he wished to examine witness regarding this interview of last night, and it was brought out that the senator simply accepted Keene's offer to show him the rooms at the Merchants' cafe.

(Continued on page two.)

Notwithstanding the fact that delegates were on hand early the conven-tion was more than half an hour late in coming to order; but the intervening time was utilized in holding cau-cuses which it was hoped would facili-

the work of the convention. Held's band also enlivened the oc casion with spirited strains of music. largely composed of patriotic national airs, which, as always, was much appreciated and elicited applause.

The attendance was exceptionally large and appeared to be thoroughly representative of all sections of the State. Nearly all the delegations were complete and there was necessity for recognition of but few proxies.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

During the whole of the day the congressional candidacies of Judge King and Mr. Dunbar was talked of to the extent that other subjects only received secondary consideration. The friends of both men appeared to be confident of success, but still were extremely active in soliciting support. Some there were who said they would cast their votes for either of the gentlemen named while others (a minority) favored a dark horse and frequently in that connection mentioned the name of Judge Henderson.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

At 11:15 State Chairman James H. Moyle called the convention to order and announced the temporary officers of the meeting as follows

Chairman-Judge W. L. Maginnis, Weber county. Vice Chairman-State Senator Mattie

Hughes Cannon, Salt Lake county. Secretary-Grant C. Bagley, Utah county.

Assistant Secretary-H. M. Hayes, Sevier county. Sergeant-at-Arms-D, Lambert, Sum-

mit county.

JUDGE MAGINNIS.

Mr. Moyle introduced Judge Maginnis, who made a short address in which he urged the convention to nominate a man who will be able to win and then to make it a matter of individual duty to see that he was elected. "When, in 1896," said Judge MaGinnis,

"Utah gave a majority of over 50,000 to that great man, William Jennings Bryan, conditions were the same they are today, and it is the duty of the people to show to the nation that they were earnest in their expression at that time

The remarks of Judge Maginnis were well received and were given liberal

expressions of appreciation. Mr. Moyle moved the appointment of committees, one on platform and three esolutions, one on permanent organization and order of business, and one on credentials. He urged that the committees be composed of one member from each county for each committee, and that the county delgations select these committee members. There was considerable debate as to the number of members for the committee on plat-form and resolutions, but Mr. Moyie's motion finally prevailed and then the roll of counties was called for the naming of these committees as follows:

UPON CREDENTIALS.

Beaver-J. W. McFarland, Boxelder-D. C. Hubbard, Cache-William Edward. Carbon-A. S. Higham, Davis-Henry H. Blood, Emery-William Howard. Garfield-William H. Dale. Grand-A. A. Neff. Iren-L. W. Marston, Juab-D. O. Miner. Kane-Undrepresented. Millard-Josph E. Ray. Morgan-John Hopkins. Morgan-Joseph Nielson. Pinto-Joseph Nielson. IRch-LeRoy N. French. Sait Lake-E, A. Wilson. San Juan-J. R. Letcher. Sanpete-M. F. Murray. Sevier-Joseph A. Smith.

An adjournment was taken o'clock this afternoon, Judge Maginnis announcing that all the committees would meet in the interim. The prospects were for a lively meeting this afernoon, with the introduction of some interesting propositions.

(Continued on page two.)

TRIED WITH DETECTIVES.

Plan of Ascertaining Methods in Election of Senator Clark.

Washington, March 1 .- When the Senate committee on elections resumed sessions today Representative Campbell who was on the stand yesterday, waa cross-examined by Mr. Faulkner. He told of the organization of the movement for the investigation of Mr. Clark's election. He said the first meeting was held in Butte last March, those present being Mr. Hartman, Dr. Campbell, of Livingston, Marcus Daly, H. L. Myers, Speaker Stiff, Mr. Tuohy Mr. Metts, Mr. Toole and Mr. Finlar A committee was then appointed with Mr. Campbell as chairman to gather facts

"Mr. Daly said at that time that he would furnish any necessary means for the investigation," said the witness, "But that he would expect others to alo make contributions." He said there was no limit placed

upon the amount to be expended except that Mr. Daly said:

We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute.'

Continuing, Mr. Campbell said that no sum had been deposited to his credit, and when he wanted money he went to Mr. Daly for it except on one occasion when Miles Finland had given him a check of his own for \$1,000, and one for \$500 from Mr. Leggett. Both these checks had, however, been retained. At this point Mr. Faulkner presented let-ters which Mr. Campbell had written to detectives whom he had employed in the case, first drawing from the wit-ness the fact that detectives had been engaged in Montana, in Washington and in New York. In Montana they were engaged to work up evidence in Washington and New York to keep an eye on witnesses believed to be unfaithful. Mr. Campbell identified sev eral letters to detectives from himself, but they were not read.

"Were your witnesses in Washing-ton?" he was asked, "instructed to visit dentists, surgeons, doctors, etc., who were connected with senators?"

'No sir, positively no," was the reply. "If such a course was pursued it was without my knowledge or consent. I never gave any such instructions and I now have no knowledge of such pro-ceedings. If I knew of such a course being pursued I would stop it immediat

"Did you instruct the detectives to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of Mr. Clark's friends?" was Was asked.

"I did," was the reply. "I told them to get employment from them or to get into their good graces anyway they could.'

Vote on Financial Bill Tuesday.

Washington, March 1 .-- A bill was passed at the opening of today's session of the Senate extending the time for the commencement of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., by the Dakota Southern railroad to"March 2, 1901, and its completion to March 3, 1904.

At the conclusion of routine business It was decided to take a final vote on the conference report on the financial bill next Tuesday at 4 p. m.

Mr. Hoar said he desired to briefly ad-dress the Senate on the Quay case but would not interfere with the delivery of the speech announced by Mr. Clay (Ga.) for today. Mr. Clay then ad-dressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He was one of the Demo-cratic senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty of peace. In his speech today he supported the Bacon resolution declaratory of this country's policy toward the Philippines.

the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event storm of jubilation centered The around the Mansion House and by noon thousands of people blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, comp chiefly of business men, the majority carrying little "union jacks."

JAM WAS GREAT

Never before was there such a sale of flags as today. Through this cheer. ing throng there was only one avenue open to traffic and this was utilized by the 'buses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the 'buses which soon began to remble charlots in a triumphal pageant. Stock brokers, bankers, clerks workingmen clambered on top and as the 'buses lumbered past the historic building, stood up waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts.

A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing. The procession became continuous yet the crowd never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller or Roberts was mentioned, and off came hats and up went the little

flags ENGLAND'S HONOR SAVED.

Grave old financiers waved and yelled as fractically and as often as the ur-chins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, that England's honor had been saved

The strain that for 113 days had kept the nation in terrible anxiety, was re-

The lord mayor showed himself at a window, out of which hung a huge city imperial volunteer flag, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Staid magnates grabbed flaring posters from newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith relieved" to the roaring throng. All relieved" to the roaring throng. All thought of business was forgotten. Nothing could be done on the stock exchange except sing "God Save the Queen" and cheer. Business at the Baltic (wheat market for cargoes) closed at 1 o'clock. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. The self had ridden into Ladysmith.

LADY WHITE'S MESSAGE.

Lady White, in reply to congratulatory messages says: "All the world h in sympathy with me today and I an in sympathy with all the world. I an delighted at the joyful news of the re "All the world is I am lief, and am happy at the intelligence that my husband is well and safe at Inst. As a wife I can say no more, What happy wife could say more?" The afternoon newspapers voice the

exultation of the nation.

The Globe says: "The night is passed; since Havelock and Outram fought their way inch by inch through the crooked streets and alleys of Lucknow, no such thrill of excitement has gone through the nation. The empire has suffered and sorrowed much during the last few months, but the tidings of Tuesday and today have made it all seem like a ploomy night-mare, the shadow of a night that is passed. The credit for our success rests with Lord Roberts as fully as if he him-

HON. DAVID C. DUNBAR.

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